

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1959.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1859.

Every reader of the papers must have noticed the gradual settling down of prices in several of our once-prominent coal stocks. This declension has been apparent, not only in the coal mining companies, but in the stock of railroads got up with coal-carrying as a dependence for income. It cannot be concealed that much of this depreciation is owing to the new outlets for coal, leading directly to New-York across New-Jersey. These works plunge directly into the heart of the coal region, and there, tapping the old improvements, not only divert a portion of their freight, but deliver coal in New-York at much lower prices than formerly.

MICHIGAN.

LYONS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Very choice wood and lands can be bought with in one to five miles of our village at from \$8 to \$15 per acre. We have a healthy country, and the best of timber, such as white, butternut, maple, beech, hickory, ash, and white cedar, as well as burr-oaks and red-belly elms; and in the Spring from the bosom of the streams which flow from the northern interior come down the "floating pine" with "its cohorts all gleaming" with foam and ice, and somewhat "sawed." That this point is destined to be one of the principal places in Northern Michigan is admitted by nearly everybody. The Milwaukee Railway, the shipments of grain and flour from this station for the year 1858 were equal to 123,769 bushels, being 69,829 bushels of grain and 42,940 barrels of flour. Of the total amount of the road only two per cent occurs in the amount of each receipt, viz.: the cities of Pontiac and Grand Rapids; while the receipts for freight at this station exceeded any station on the road by \$2,721 18. Of course nearly all of the road is in the hands of the Government. Our village now has 1,800 inhabitants, and was incorporated last Spring. Our

Oregon, were urged to elect Mr. Grover, as our representative in Congress, in order to secure our whole war debt! Jo. Lane had promised the same thing, and much more, but the "faithful" have discarded him here. It appears that some persons have been looking through "knot holes," and have seen and let out the secret, and that Congress is in possession of facts, which go to show base and promiscuous frauds in the management of this Indian war. Hence there is a long delay in the adjustment and payment of this war debt by Congress. The common people here are suffering the bitter consequences of this party war! Scrip is down to 25 to 30 cents per dollar here, and dull sale. The "honorable gentlemen," who so well lined their pockets with the spoils, are not suffering like the common people. Every man who furnished war supplies, would be very willing to receive the fair worth of his property, with interest. No sane or honorable men would expect the United States to pay him the full face of his war scrip. As a whole, the volunteers and men who furnished war supplies were honest, and acted in good faith, and the consequences of the villainy of "honorable gentlemen" ought not to fall on the innocent.

My sons and many of my neighbors hold large amounts of this war scrip. I see the hard times among us, and I know that if this war scrip had been paid by Congress, at its recent session, money would now be plenty here. And I know, too, that if I had wielded my pen at home and abroad in behalf of the course pursued here by "honorable gentlemen," I would now be much more popular with the "party." Or, if I had always written over a false signature in copy, I might have had fewer enemies here than I have now.

THE DOY TRIAL.

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THE BALTZLY MYSTERY SOLVED.

A DEAD MAN WANTS TO KNOW HIS OWN

In the latter part of February, last year, about two months after the disappearance of the Doctor, Justice Wells Porter of the West Side received the following letter:

MR. W. PORTER - Sir: I wish to get a little information from

The letter was unanswered, and was soon followed by a much longer one, stating that Mrs. B.'s "gratitude" had left a considerable property for her, but the writer was afraid to send it because the Doctor might get hold of it. The Doctor was described by the writer as a man of no character, and perfectly untrustworthy. As long as Mrs. B. lived with her husband he could not venture to send money or make over "the farm" to her. If he could learn that Dr. B. was dead, or that they had finally separated, he would send the money and do as he pleased. The writer was, however, and the "deal-able" Doctor changed his tactics.

Shortly after this time a letter was received in the city, purporting to be from some person in Ohio, stating that the writer had "dreamed a dream," in which it was revealed that Dr. B. was dead, and that the son in Cleveland had been removed to a distant location in Canada, for the purpose of detection. The

FROM ARIZONA.

TURAC, JUNE 10, 1899.

towns, and expresses had been sent to Sonora for troops of the Liberal Party. It will be a vain strife. Gaudara never can obtain ascendancy in Sonora again. His troops are defeated and scattered, his estates confiscated and he driven into exile. The domination of the Church in Sonora is at an end. Two sons of Gen. Gaudara, exiled, reside at Tubac, patiently awaiting the restoration of their faction to power. They are quiet, intelligent, young men, much respected by their own people and Americans.

Silver mining drags slowly. All the Companies here that are now in operation are straightened for want of funds, of specie, mainly, which it is difficult to obtain. Proper machinery is also needed—steam engines, stamping mills etc., and all of these are difficult to obtain except from the States of the various ores. Such persons as soon make fortunes here, but without capital in ready money, proper machinery, and persons who understand the management of silver mines, a concern can manage to exist only a short time.

MARINE AFFAIRS

her to leak, and the pumps not being able to keep her free, the crew were obliged to abandon her in the boats at 3 a.m. of the 5th. Remained in sight until daylight, and when they left her the decks were under water. The first mate's boat, Mr. Rabson's, was picked up on the 10th by the British bark —, from Valparaiso, for Liverpool, who landed them at Pernambuco about June 3d. There were four seamen in the boat, one of whom had one of his feet frozen off. Capt. Dale informed Mr. B. of his intention to steer for Falkland Island. He had with him his wife and child and sixteen men. The *Fleetwood* was built in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1832, was 600 tons register, rated A 1, and

NAVAL.

rapidly toward completion, and is expected to be ready by the 1st of August. The other two, Marion and Warren, will be ready by the middle of August. The length of each boat is 133 feet, gangway for carriage, 36 feet. The cabins are 94 feet long and about 13 feet wide; will seat 175 persons. They will be finished in a superior manner, heated by steam in Winter, and lighted with gas. The engines are the ordinary beam engines, nine feet stroke, and 38-inch cylinder. Boilers are nine feet in diameter, and 25 feet long, of best Pennsylvania iron. The wheels are 18 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 8 feet face. The draft of boats, with machinery and all in them, will be five tons ten inches. The engines are furnished with Stephens' patent cut-off and other improvements.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

They had. He then proposed that the report should be printed before being presented, in order that each member could have an opportunity to understand it well when it came up. However, the reading was called off and so Mr. Tiesdon read the report. The two points having been made the basis of the Committee's labors, last night the laws of the State regarding quarantine; and 21st the question of yellow fever contagion, as considered by the National Sanitary Convention recently held in this city. After reviewing the origin and practices of Quarantine, the conclusion was drawn that it had originated in fear and ignorance. It had arisen from the medical dogma that forty days were necessary to decontaminate the ports of a city in case of a disease. This truth had since been varied to several days according to disease. As to small pox and similar contagious disease, the only mode of restraining it was by protecting the healthy by vaccination, and putting the sick where they could have pure air. The report

our heretofore with a large number of houses of Quarantine, and concluded by an indorsement of the deter

thing Brooklyn had also submitted to a great extent, and he never felt secure, he hoped the matter would be concurred in the opinion of the Committee would not be alarmed.

Gen. WETMORE replied with some warmth, defending the conclusions of the Committee, and saying that they were the same that our most scientific men had arrived at.

A motion to adopt the report led to quite a lengthened discussion, and finally it was accepted, ordered to be printed in all the daily papers, and be taken up for action at their next meeting on the 7th of July.

It is thought that over 500 copies of their annual report should be published.

Mr. MARSHALL submitted a memorial to be presented to the President of the United States in regard to losses by collisions of vessels, and asked that the

It was said that the subject had been disposed of

stated where physical cowardice was moral cowardice.

E. N. K. TALBOT of Jersey City delivered the next address.

He alluded to the fact that the "Influence of Success" was the theme of the previous address.

He also alluded to the fact that success was often the result of the favor of others, while defeat was often the beginning of misfortune. He drew a distinction between the merit of success—according to merit to that success only which had a good object in view.

"Sympathy" was the theme of the next oration, by W. C. MARSH of New York City.

Nathan L. CAMPFIELD of Newark was next on the programme. His subject was "True Philosophy."

"Euboea" was the theme of an oration by ROWEN D. SMITH.

HENRY J. DRAYTON of Jersey City delivered a well-written oration. The subject, "Iron is King."

"Cardinal Wolsey" was shown up by A. J. SCHARF of Newark.

JOHN BLANK of New-York drew into metaphysical